foot up :

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

over the fanatical and lying priests who espoused the cause of the 'shriekers,' and over those who treacher-ously and secretly aided and abetted them, while pre-

tending, openly, to desire the success of democratic pr

THE APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES IN NEW

demonstration which caused so much alarm:

further public speaking or demonstrations. There was much excitement about the Hall during most of the day,

SENATOR BIGGS, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Washington correspondent of the North Caroli-

a Standard furnishes that paper with a highly in-

teresting biographical sketch of Senator Biggs, from

which we make the following extract:

"It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that
Senator Biggs has rendered the democratic party of North
Carolina as much service as any man in its ranks. At
the conventions of the party—on the stump as its defender—everywhere and at all times, he has been ready
to buckle on his shield and brighten his spear to contest
the victory with the foeman. Such has been the career
of Semator Biggs.

f Senator Biggs.
"Commencing life under adverse and inauspicious cir-

commences, Senator Biggs has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune. By hard, diligent, and unremitting labor and self-exertion, he has attained an eminence which but few of the favored ever reach. To the young men of the State his example offers a lesson

ombined with undagging and unwavering energy, have been the criterion of his success. Reputation cannot be made in a day—long and patient industry, tollsome study and calm meditation, can alone purchase it. Above all,

manners, are the noble characteristics of the man. View-ing him as a Christian—a devout member of the much-reviled, but sincere and devoted primitive Baptists, all clase seems dross in the comparison. The world may roll omain the idle whird of gayety and pleasure, but he who feels an inward assurance—a hope in his breast that 'sp.ings exultant on triumphant wings'—is indeed above all the honors which nations can give. Pure in spirit and considerate in judgment, the Christian statesman

"His country's pride, his country's stay "

The Lecompton (Kansas) Democrat of the 29th ul-

time, in noticing the proceedings of the constitution-

"This body is now in active session, pushing the busi-ess before them along with rapidity. Forty-four mem-

"SLAVERY AGGRESSION."-This very convenient can

shouse answers in a great many instances, as a substi-

tute for reason and argument. Those who use it are per-

fectly aware that it is a mere catch-word, without the

slightest foundation in truth, or they are to be greatly pitied for their ignorance.

What is this southern aggression—this appalling slave

power - about which our northern fanatics rave with such

asane fury? Look at the facts; you will find that the

arily, too to what is called "freedom," as now consti-

tutes all the slaveholding States put together. Territory

that by the organic law was slave territory the South has

"consecrated" to "freedom." This is southern "aggres-sion"—this "the encroachments of the slave power."

The popular majority against Gov. Chase will not ex-ceed twenty-five hundred or three thousand, being a re-publican gain in one year of over eight thousand.

The popular majority against Chase is nine thousand too

The New York Times says: "Professor Carnechan last

performance, and that meantime twelve ounces of chlo-reform was administered to the patient. Since it was over she does well, and shows, as yet, no return of the

ch territory-and volun

(Philadelphia Argus.

outh has conceded almost as muc

oundred and thirty .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

relief to challenge our admiration.

must be regarded in peace and in war as-

al convention, says :

the pure private character of Ser

nator Biggs stands out in

The sternes

which we make the following extract:

TO OUR STRECKINGERS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1857. SG-Mr. Isnast E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling gort, amorted by James Demussi, John Colless, J. Harmer, Engineen V. Wilker, John K. Demusso, E. A. Evans, R. S. James, T. Amikan, P.

Davis, B.T. Routies. Spi-Mr. C. W. Jahrs, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, in general collecting seems for the Western States and Texas, assisted by it. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom M. James, Dr. A. L. Chille Genome M. The, and Rumano Lesses. Receipts of either will be good. again, too. W. Laws is authorized to collect moneys due the Freen Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of

A BANKRUPT LAW.

Occasionally a newspaper speaks in commenda-tion of a national bankrupt law. Whether those which do so fully understand and appreciate the consequences of such a law, we do not know; nor do we know whether they look to the action of the bankrupt, or that of his creditors; nor are we certain that they discriminate, with distinctness and certainty, between bankruptcy and insolvency, although the legal consequences are widely different. The several States pass insolvent laws in conformity with State views. Some release, or avoid imprisonment for debt, while others discharge from all liabilities contracted within their respective boundaries on suits brought within their limits. A national bankrupt law has a broader application and a more extended and positive effect. The constitution contains this provision: "Congress shall have power * to establish * * uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." This expression clearly refers to what was then under stood by bankrupt laws in England and in the colonies which subsequently became States of the Union. These applied exclusively to "traders," and formed a portion of the remodies to which creditors might resort as a means of securing payment, and not debtors to avoid payment. There were some twenty acts specified which, if the debtor did or suffered, would authorize any creditor to take stops against him in bankruptcy; among these, departing from the realm, remaining abroad, shutting himself up in his dwelling to as to avoid arrest, absenting himself, suffering arrest for a debt not due, yielding himself to prison, suffering outlawry, suffering his property to be seized on attachment or execution, making a fraudulent conveyance of his property, remaining in prison twenty-one days, escaping from prison or custody, signing a paper admitting insolvency, &c .- in either of these, and in some other cases, a creditor could institute proceedings in bankruptcy, and compel an assignment of the debtor's property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors. If the debtor's property paid all his debts, he was, of course, free from liability; but, if not, he could only be discharged by the chancellor on the application of three-fourths of his creditors, and on a certificate by the commissioners that the bankrupt's conduct had been fair, and that he had surrendered up all his property in conformity to law. The debtor had no means of going into court himself and taking proceedings against his creditors to secure his own discharge without the action and concurrence of his creditors.

The English bankrupt laws were based upon the supposition that "traders" run hazards in their business beyond those common to other people, and were much more liable to be involved in numerous engagements. While their conduct was above suspicion, they stood in the same position of all other debtors; but when they performed or suffered certain suspicious or doubtful acts. the law clothed the creditor with power to take summary proceedings to divest them of their property, and place it in trusty hands to be applied in payment of their debts. Three-fourths of the creditors proving debts to a certain amount had the power, where all appeared fair, to secure a full discharge from all liabilities. The debtor was then called a "certificated bankrupt." Provisions of a somewhat similar character are found in some of our States, which are held valid within their respective limits, though not effective beyond or elsewhere. In most cases the insolvent and his creditors petition and act in concert.

Our constitution had in view the English system of bankrupt laws, where the debtor could not take proceedings to secure his own discharge from debt, there was then no such syste ruptcy known to us. Our first bankrupt law, passed in 1800, conformed, in its leading features, to the English prototype. It did not extend to all persons. but provided that "if any merchant or other person residing within the United States actually using the trade of merchandise by buying and selling in gross, or by retail, or dealing exchange as a banker, broker, factor, underwriter, or marine insurer," should perform or suffer acts, substantially those specified in the English law, should be deemed a bankrupt. The persons here enumerated had been held to be within the English law. It then provides for compulsory proceedings for divesting the bankrupt of his property for the benefit of his creditors. On the oners certifying that all was fair upon the part of the bankrupt, the court was authorized to give him a certificate of discharge. But in no case could the debtor become the moving party, and avoid devoting his time and talents to earning the means of paying his debts in full. By the English law the full discharge rested with the creditors, but under this act it was made to depend upon the action of the commissioners and court. Whether this control did not most properly pertain to the creditors is the subject of some difference of opinion. This act was repealed in 1803.

The act of 1841 was a broad departure from that of 1800, and still broader from the English model, if it was not in actual conflict with the constitution, as very many able and learned jurists fully believe. It authorized compulsory proceedings against merchants, retailers, bankers, factors, brokers, and underwriters, like the act of 1800. Beyond these, it allowed all other persons to be declared bankrupts upon their own petition, and to secure a discharge without the concurrence of his creditors, with the same effect as if they had been merchants, and had been prosecuted by those to whom they were indebted. This act was repealed in 1843, not having quite as long a life as its predecessor. Under it thousands were discharged from their debts, amounting probably to hundreds of millions of dollars, when the property assigned produced but few trifling dividends, and in thousands of cases not paying more than the amount of officers' fees. The proceedings were frequently unknown to the mass of creditors, and often at points hundreds of miles dis-

proceedings were voluntarily instituted by the debtor, and where they were not, in very many cases, they proceeded from a friendly creditor, at the instance of the bankrupt himself. So numerous were the frauds committed under this act, and so many objectionable consequences resulted from it, that it was repealed by almost unanimous consent after being in operation about two years. No act of Con gress was ever more emphatically and universally condemned by the American people. Aside from its doubtful constitutionality, in cases of voluntary proceedings by the debtor, one of its most objectionable features was that it applied to past debts conlions of debts were contracted under circumstances which induced the creditor to give the credit because he believed that the debtor would oursite his calling and accumulate the means and then pay. We often rey upon what we know the debtor can personally do, rather than upon what he has done or the means he possesses. Thousands of men would have paid their debts, due perhaps to widows and orphans, but for this easy mode of wiping them out. This law held out the temptation to cease exertion to pay honest debts, and throw the loss upon the hapless creditor. He was made to bear the loss of every bad speculation of the debtor, and often of his reckless extravagance. Thousands who lived like millionaires, and had contracted immense debts, "went through the for creditors. Many such somehow "came out fold. A full history of the debts contracted before 1841,

and of the proceedings under this act, would astonish those not practised in the legardemain of volun tary bankrupt proceedings, and would deter all friends of good faith on the part of debtors from ever passing another law with like provisions. It would make them halt when they had gone as far as the English system to which the constitution refers They would limit any such law to traders, or at least to those connected therewith, as specified in the act of 1800, and confine its operations to the action of creditors in pursuing a remedy against a debtor who commits acts that throw suspicion upon his motives and intentions. Such a law, if passed, should apply to corporations. A bankrupt law, applicable to future and not past debts, authorizing the creditor to use it as a remedy against a debtor who performs or bullers questionable acts might perhaps prove advantageous, and particularly in securing an equal distribution of the debter's as sets among his creditors, thus avoiding those preferences which are often so ruinous to the latter. It might have a salutary effect against corporations. But there is no justice in allowing men to throw all the consequences of bad speculations and fast living upon those who may have trusted them, relying upon their future exertions in many cases for payment Debtors have no more right to threw even their misfortunes upon their creditors than upon anybody else, and especially where no law authorized it when the misfortune occurred. No one has a greater right to shoulder the consequences of his improvidence or want of feresight, or indulging in extravagances upon others, than he has to make them bear those which follow criminality. When debtors are honest, but really unfortunate, creditors nearly always voluntarily relieve them, and especially among "tra ders." It is safer for the community to rely upon this than to allow debtors voluntarily to shield themselves from their legal obligations. We think that the American people as a body do not wish to see another bankrupt law like the last.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WISCONSIN. The Milwaukee News of the 6th publishes partia returns from twenty-five counties, which show a emocratic gain of 1,391 votes. That paper claims the election of Cross, the democratic candidate for governor, by probably 3,000 votes. It says:

"It will be seen that the returns we have are mainly from any one or two particular sections, but they are scattering returns from nearly every section. It will also be seen that the democracy, so far as heard from, have made considerable gains over Gov. Barstow's vote. have made considerable gains over Gov. Barstow's vote. In the same towns two years ago Gov. Barstow was defeated by 500. We have already much more than overcome that majority. Our best judgment upon the returns now in gives the election to the democracy by full

turns now in gives one countries that have been 3,000 majority.

"We have heard from the counties that have been most infected with bogus republicanism; while from some of the democratic strongholds not a word has been received. Therefore it is not extravagant for us to claim the countries of t that James B. Cross is elected by at least 3,000 majority. The balance of the ticket is also undoubtedly elected

"The balance of the ticket is also undoubtedly elected. Negro suffrage is—nowhere!

"The Wisconsin democracy send greeting to the democracy of the Union! They have met and vanquished the enemy! The Northwest is sound to the core! Against great odds the party went into the contest—an odds of 14,000. But our gallant men never tire. The Dred Scott decision and popular sovereignty are endorsed. Buchanan's administration is approved by the people of Wisconsin.

isconsin.

These results are trophics: let them stand for monu-

The vote in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes is much less than the republican vote on the State ticket.

In the Milwaukee News of the 7th we find the following additional intelligence :

"The returns received at this office last night are few as to make no very material variation in our table published yesterday; and hence we omit to reprint it this norning. But such additional returns as we have are encouraging, and may be found elsewhere. It will be sen that they are mainly from the western portions of the state—in some instances from counties, and towns which went strongly for the republicans last fall; and in every case they look well for the democracy. Indeed, we can find nothing in them to cause us to alter our belief so confidently expressed in the "News" of yesterday. We have no doubt that Cross and the entire democratic ticket are elected, though, perhaps, not by so large a majori ty as we before have claimed."

Mr. Clapp, of Buffalo, the defeated black "repub lican" candidate for secretary of State of New York, has a very lachrymose article on the late election,

which he closes as follows : which he closes as follows:

"The consequences and teaching of this election are sad enough. The party is overthrown by its own mischief and folly, and the purest platform and principles ever yet presented to the American people for their confidence and support has been disgracefully trodden under the feet of the slave democracy of New York. The disgrace of this defeat is too broad and deep to be wiped away and forgotten. Confidence is destroyed, hope is crushed, the adhesive powers of organization are lest, and the name of republicanism has been covered with dischor by the events and result of this contest; and when the republican party fights another battle in this State. it the republican party fights another battle in this State, it will be led on by other men than those who have studied in this contest how not to schieve a victory."

The Albany Argus says: "The traffic in free negroes, as a political commodity, must soon cease. We expect to announce among the bankruptcies in a small portion of those who "got through" were human wool, suspended, owing to the short crop, entitled to do so. In a large majority of cases the and the fact that the clip now on hand has no sale." tant from them, and it is believed by many that but November the following : 'Greeley & Co., dealers in

TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN FRANCE.

The revenue derived from the tobacco monopoly France, during the first nine months of 1857, reaches the enormous sum of 127,223,000 francs, or governor at the late-election in Minnesota. about \$25,444,600 showing an increase over the revenue derived from the same source the corresponding period of 1856 of 7,488,000 francs, or \$1. 497,600. The increase is owing to the larger con-sumption of tobacco in France, and would seem to indicate a steady market for the article in the leading countries of Europe.

The tobacco monopoly, under the regie system commenced in France in the year 1811. The followtracted when neither party had a right to expect ing statement will show the amount of revenue dethat such a change in the law would be made. Mil- rived from this article in quinquennial periods from

that date :	
1817	\$1,200,00
1816	6,671,06
1821	8,455,80
1826	8,998,61
1831	9,184,18
1836	11,125,90
1841	14,397,81
1846	17,192,21
1851	18,446,74
1852	19,068,81
First nine months of 1856	23,947,00
First nine months of 1857	25,444,60
The United States supplies about two-	of the of a

the tobacco consumed in Europe, and usually from three-fourths to four-fifths of all the tobaccco con sumed in France. Were the monopoly abolished, and our tobacco admitted at a moderate duty, our exports mill," their assets producing no dividend whatever of the article to France would increase at least ten

> The average price of American tobasco delivere at the factories of the regie, all expenses included, is estimated as follows :

Maryland tobacco, 9.5 cents per pound. Virginia do 8.2 do de Kentucky do 7.7 do de Missouri do 7.8 do do

The profits realized by the regie, one year with an other, average nearly 450 per cent.

THE BALTIMORE FRAUDS

We take great pleasure in laying before our readre the following address of Henry P. Brooks, esq., to the voters of the fourth congressional district of Maryland. Mr. Brooks states his case in a calm plain, and straightforward manner; and discloses a state of affairs in his district of so fearfill a character as to fully warrant, we think, congressional inter-

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIS AO THE VOITER OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A sense of duty compels me to contest the right of the Hon. H. W. Davis to the seat in the next Congress to which he appears to some to have been elected on the 4th instant. The proper legal notice will be given to him. A decent respect for your opinions induces me to make a brief public statement of the reasons which determine me to this course.

A decent respect for your opinions induces me to make a brief public statement of the reasons which determine to this course.

On the day of the election I visited most of the ward polis comprised in the district in which I was a candidate for your suffrages. My observation convinced me that the extraordinary arrangements made for that eccasion had failed to accomplish their primary object—that of securing to all classes of citizens the right to vote. In most of the wards the special police abandoned the polls early in the day, having found that they were unable to afford that protection to citizens of one-political sentiment which those of contrary views seemed to find in some power above the law. I observed throughout the district that the political opponents of the party which I had the honor to represent had provided themselves with tickets bearing uniform red stripes, so as to be readily distinguished from the other ticket.

Owing to this fact, and to the occasional assaults at the polls, showing, as I thought, an organized and well-concerted plan throughout the district for the intimidation of voters, I ceased to regard the affair as any test of the political sentiments from a large number of persons as to the harsh treatment which they had received and their inability to deposite their votes.

I received assurances from the most reliable sources that illegal voting by minors and residents of other wards had taken place at most of the polls, and that in numerous instances persons intending to vote one ticket had been compelled by fear to vote the other.

At the 11th ward polls I observed the only appearance of such a contest as might be termed an election, and yet I have the ampliest testimony, I think, to show that the

At the 11th ward polls I observed the only appearance of such a contest as might be termed an election, and yet I have the amplest testimony, I think, to show that the voice of that ward has been alike stiffed with the rest by illegal and fraudulent means. The evidence at my command is not confined to members of one political party. To the honor of the community, be it said, volunter statements have been made to me by men holding sentiments in extreme political antagonism to my own, expressing their desire to rebuke in any form the scenes which they have witnessed. The duty which I have to perform is a profitless and disagreeable one to me.

My interest in it is no more than that of every individual citizen. I am satisfied that Congress has not the power to disposeess my opponent of his seat and confer it on me, nor would I accept it if they had, but I believe that they have the power to declare that a conspiracy ex-

that they have the power to declare that a conspiracy exand intimidation, and in accordance with that declaration to vacate the seat. In my judgment, I have ample evi-

lence to warrant the exercise of this power.

It is a case, I rejoice to know, unlike any other which has arisen in the history of our contested elections, and involves the vital considerations of maintaining the puri ty of our elective franchise, and preserving the for government committed to our charge. Thousands of dis-franchised citizens desire to lay their grievances before franchised citizens desire to lay their grievances before some tribunal that will rebuke lawlessness by law, and vindicate the right of all classes of the people to a voice in their government. The trust reposed in me by their confidence demands that I should give them a hearing before the people of the United States in Congress assem-bled in this extraordinary mode, insemuch as they have been denied a participation in that high council in the manner contemplated by our form of government and our

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY P. BROOKS.

BANK MORALITY.

A case came before Alderman Encu, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last, which has since attracted n little attention in that city, although we are disposed to believe net a rare one of its kind. The particulars are thus furnished by the Argus:

The charges were brought by Mr. John Young against Mr. A. M. Eastwick, president of the City Bank, and Joseph S. Riley, the cashier, of usury, violation of official oath, &c. &c.

The circumstances out of which this action has been

The circumstances out of which this action has been commenced were sworn to by Mr. Young, as follows:
He took a note of \$703 50, drawn by Mr. Geo. Payne, to the City Bank to get it discounted; the note was endorsed by Mr. Young and Mr. Henry A. Field. Mr.

Young says:
"I put the note in for the next discount day, and
when I went to the bank I found it was not done, and it
was returned to me in my bank book at 12 o'clock; the
draft was due on this very day; the amount of the note
was \$703.50, and had less than four months to run; I was \$703.50, and had less than four months to run; I then went in to Mr. Riley and told him; I think he said, but I am not certain, that there was too much paper offered; he said he would go and see Mr. Eastwick, and get him to do it for me; he told me to sit down, and shortly came back, and said that Mr. Eastwick had gone to dinner; this was shortly after 12 o'clock; I did not see Mr. Eastwick until after 2 o'clock on that day; he came into Mr. Riley's room, and both of them had a private conversation together, but I don't know what about; Mr. Riley introduced me to Mr. Eastwick, and told Mr. E. that I had a note of George Payne; I told him that I had one, and was very hard up; Mr. E. said he would give me six hendred dollars for it; I accepted the offer, as I wanted money very bad; he did not give me the money; either he or Mr. Riley told me to go to the clerk and get it entered in my bank-book; Mr. Riley also went to the clerk, and the clerk entered the amount of \$600 in the book; I made no deposit on the day the entry was made."

made."
The bank-book was exhibited, and it showed that the entry was made on December 7, 1855.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

We find in the St. Paul Pioneer of the 3d instant the complete returns, mainly official, of the vote for Frate DEPARTMENT.

Trade at Cape Town.—A correspondent at this place, under date of 30th June last, writes that "the trade between They this colony and the United States has been increasing gradually for some years, but for the year ending at date it will be more than double that of any two former years. Wool is becoming the chief article of colonial export, and Sibley's majority the adaptation of the country to sheep-growing will in a few years make it one of the largest producers of this ar-The Pioneer says "the full official vote will probably increase Mr. Sibley's majority," and then exult-

ingly adds;

"We congratulate the democracy of the Union! We congratulate the democracy of Minnesota! Our noble State has not proved an exception to the general rule. She will, as every Territory has hitherto done, enter the confederacy thoroughly democratic—democratic in every department—executive, legislative, and judicial.

"Henry H. Sibley has been elected governor, over Ramsey, by a majority of from three to four hundred. Is not this a triumph! It is a glorious victory over every species of fraud and corruption. It is a victory achieved despite the armed ruffians who took possession of the polis at St. Anthony; despite the imported voters in Goodhue and Washington counties; despite the fratics in Steele and other counties; and, above all, it is a victory achieved over the fanatical and dying priests who espoused the Important to Mariners.—The Light-house Beard has given notice that on and after the evening of the 15th instant fixed light will be exhibited every night, from suitset t sunrise, in the tower recently erected on the point of Lloyd's Neck, and north side of Huntingdon or Lloyd's harbor, in Long Island sound. The tower is thirty-four feet high, built of brick, and will have an elevation of forty-eight feet above the mean level of the Sound.

A fixed white light was established on the 19th ult in the light-house recently creeked on the South Sands, at the mouth of Umpqua river, Oregon Territory. This light has been placed at an elevation of one hundred feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen from the deck of a vessel in ordinary weather at a distance of

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Surveyon.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the surveyor general of The apprehensions in New York on Monday last, Oregon Territory the subjoined approved township plats:

"Townships 34 and 36, south of range 6; township cowing out of the demands and threats of the un-"Townships 34 and 38, south of range 6; townships 35, 38, and 40, south of range 7; and township 38, 39, and 40, south of range 8—all west of Willamette meridian. Township 39, south of range 1; and township 41, south of range 2—both east of the Willamette meridian. Townships 1, 2, and 3, south of range 5; and townships 7, 8, and 10, south of range 6—all west of same meridian. Rogue rizer passes through township 35, south of range 7; and township 36, south of range employed workingmen of that city, proved, we are happy to state, to be groundless. The Herald of yesterday morning has the following account of the The workingmen again held forth at Toinphins square and at the City Hall Fark yesterday, and because so violent in their demonstrations that it was deemed advisable by Mayor Wood to send for the police to maintain the public peace. Accordingly, some fifty policemen were at once despatched to the Park, who remained there during the remainder of the day and evening, and prevented any further rapidle speaking or demonstrations. Their was

These surveys cover about 211,000 acres, and of this nount there are upwards of 13,100 acres embraced by seventy private claims.

THE MUTING IN INDIA.

The Belgian government has received from the onsul for Belgium at Bombay a letter, the following ranslation of which will, no doubt, be read with much interest :

Bounay, September 17.

further public speaking or demonstration.

much excitement about the Hall during most of the day, but happilly he breach of the peace was committed.

The question of affording relief and work to the suffering poor and unemployed workingmen of the city is rapidly assuming extensive proportions. Both branches of the common council devoted last evening's session to the subject. Propositions were offered having in view the commencement of work upon the new Chothe Washington, the Central Path improvements, the grading of Hamilton square, and an extended system of elemosynary relief by the alms-house governors and the various benevolent associations. An important report was presented, giving the views of the special committee appointed to consider MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE : The political events which have taken place in the interior of our country compel me to address to you these lines, not for the purpose of chang-ing upon the original causes and the strange development of that revolt which now navages the river provinces of the Ganges, and which are sufficiently known already, but on account of the uneasiness which appears to be felt in Europe as to the eventual consequences of those disor-ders with regard to the commerce of Bombay.

It is not to be denied that the revolt of the populations

It is not to be denied that the revolt of the populations of various creeds who inhabit the provinces of Bengal have taken alarming proportions, although during the last week or two no new progress of the insurgetts has been officially amounced, whilst, at the same time, the government troops, scattered through the whole territory, appear to have gained, here and there, some little advantages. I regret, however, it is my duty to state that the principal localities of the insurrection continue still in possession of the mutineers. Delhi, although besieged for many months, yet maintains its position. The troops sent there by the government do not appear to be at all sufficient to effect the desired object. It is, however, to be hoped that the reinforcements sent from Europe will arrive opportunely. Under any circumstances, it will cost a vast deal of trouble and time to re-establish the normal condition of the country.

sociations. An important report was presented, giving the views of the special committee appointed to consider the mayor's recent message with reference to issuing stock for the putchase of flour, to be sold to laborers on the public works at cost prices. A committee was appointed to confer with the councilmen in regard to selling the federal government land in the Park for a post office site.

As soon as the board of councilmen was organized the report of the special committee appointed to consider the mayor's message relative to furnishing work for the unemployed was presented, and the resolutions appended, recommending the commencement of various public works, were ununimously adopted. The board concurred with the aldermen in appropriating \$250,000 for Central Park improvements. A motion of Mr. Warner to take all the papers passed to a third reading from the table, in order to furnish additional employment to the workingmen, was lost—Mr. Boole stating that the street commissioner squabble precluded the city government from taking any action in the matter. A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. Ottarson, calling upon the new City Hall commissioners to commence that structure, were adopted. Apprehensions have been entertained in some quarters that the recent demonstrations of the workingmen would lead to the commission of acts of violence. Some of the government officers shared in these fears, and yesterday word was sent to Washingtom that the public buildings were in danger of attack. Replies were received directing that all proper precautions should be taken. Accordingly a force of marines was brought from the navyyard last evening, and stationed, it is supposed, in the custom-house and bonded warehouses. The apprehensions were, however, entirely groundless. There was not the slightest symptom of disturbance. the country.

A view of the map of India is sufficient to show that

A view of the map of India is sufficient to show that our position here is at a considerable distance from the scene of troubles; and although the government troops are yet too weak to act vigorously upon the offensive, there is, notwithstanding, a general conviction that they can keep the revolt confined within its present limits.

The institutions of our presidency differ from those of Bengal, and do not, like them, present the elements of a similar insurrection. We have not, therefore, the slightest fear that our population will follow the example of Bengal. The army appears equally willing to repel these attempts; it has not, therefore, occasioned any apprehensions except as regards some very isolated occurrences which have taken place at certain stations situate at a distance from our city.

The commerce of Bombay does not directly suffer, but it is by no means impossible that the events which are

The commerce of Bombay does not directly suffer, but it is by no means impossible that the events which are taking place in Bengal will have some indirect influence on it; indeed, an impression has already been felt in our import trade. Our position here enables us to send supplies to the interior, though it is a great distance. We furnish with articles of European manufacture even these actual insurgent provinces. In consequence of the present state of things, the demands for those parts of India have become reduced, and the spirit of speculation suffers equally under the influence of the uncertainty of their position. In former years the transactions at this period at the end of the harvest were of great importance, inasmuch as speculation was then always ripe. Under existing circumstances our native merchants are limiting their trade to the purchase simply of commodities necessary for the pressing wants.

sary for the pressing wants.

As far as regards the commerce of exportation I am very glad I have it in my power to say that the districts from the interior, and some complications which, howev-er, may not be of much importance.

to any risk in our presidency is generally I am of the same opinion. The commerce of Europe in general, and of Belgium in particular, which hesitates perhaps to continue its relations with this place after the usual manner, will have nothing, however, to fear. Its interests can be protected as heretofore.

"So far as we know, a majority of the members are in favor of submitting the result of their labors to the peo-ple of the Territory." THE LATE FORGERY OF HAYTIEN BANK BILLS. - It WILL e remembered that Captain Mayo, of the American brig W. Packer, sailing between Boston and Cape Haytien, was arrested a month or two slace at Cape Haytlen, to gether with the steward of the vessel (a native of New Hampshire.) and Mr. Laroche, a merchant of the Cape, to whom the Packer was consigned, on a charge of having

and passing counterfeit Haytien government paper.

The continued imprisonment, without trial, of the two
Americans was reported to the authorities at Washington, and it was announced from thence that a vessel-ofwar from the United States would touch at the Cape to inquire into the matter. This announcement has reached Hayti, and, as we learn by the schooner George Millard, arrived at this port, has induced the Emperor to order the accused to Port au Prince for trial. The Navy Department having been notified of this fact, the Cyane will probably be ordered to Port au Prince instead of Cape

Haytien, as at first intended.

There is indisputable evidence in the hands of the friends of Captain Mayo that the forgery was setually committed by a Haytien named Hibbard, who was a pas enger on board the R. W. Packer, and who had the interfeits printed in Boston before leaving for the Cape. There is not the slightest evidence that Captain May Mr. Laroche, or the steward was in any way connected with the transaction. Hibbard is now in prison at Port au Prince. By the Haytien law the penalty for the crime is death. - Boston Traveller, Nov. 7.

Friday exsected for the fourth time the second branch of the fifth pair of facial nerves. In this case they were on the left side of the face of a lady near fifty years of age, who had suffered long from the doubstream. The difficulties of this extraordinary operation may be judged from the fact that it required two hours and ten minutes for its SINGULAR CALCULATION. -- Mr. Anderson, the Wizard the North, says that during the last twenty years he has paid £25,000 for advertising, £33,000 for bill printing, £41,500 for bill posting. He has posted 355,000 square miles of paper on the walls of London, and in doing this he has used 1,363,000 pounds of paste.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT

STORY LONESONE, Oct. 3b, 1857. My Wostny Friero: Among the many sufferers to that swindling concern called the banking system, doubless a large portion consists of those who are deserved: the victims of their own folly-men who, in their eager ness to grow rich, discarded the new in reckless specuness to grow rich, discarded the maxims of prudence, and lation. These have little claim to our sympathy. there are thousands of honest, industrious men who have been led to ruin by example and persuasion, whose sim-plicity and good nature have yielded to the seductions of others, and who are really objects of pity. Among these is an old neighbor of mine, whose case furnishes an in

The district in which I reside was originally settled by

emigrants from Holland, whose posterity long retained the steady, sober habits of their forefathers, among which the steady, sober habits of their forefathers, among which sconomy was one of the most conspictious. They were uniformly sober, discreet; and prudent farmers, who, if anxious to grow rick, never risked becoming poor in the attempt; whose barns were larger than their house; whose indoor comforts were always greater than their outward display; whose labor was their capital, and whose riches were in the soil they cultivated. At the period of my first recollection of them, a more sobe contented, and substantially moral community was no where to be found. Their recreation was a pipe, their only luxury a Christmas banquet, and their only finery was displayed in going to church on Sundays. It was then only that the beaver hat and broadcloth coat, heirthen only that the beaver hat and broadcloth coat, heir-looms of the family, were displayed by the men, and the chintz gown and colored riband by the young women. Spending money was the exception, and saving it the rule. Yet they were not misers. If they carried their economy to excess, it was only yielding to the common lot of our nature, which never stops at the "golden mean;" and if they erred at all, in this respect, it was on the right side. The best of all was, they ful, trustworthy people, and though perhaps not quite so intelligent-or, to express it better, so cunning-as the neighbors down East, or the present generation of empty boasters, were, with few exceptions, emphatically hones men, "the noblest work of Ged." I say the noblest work of men, "the noblest work of God." I say the noblest work of God, for, whatever may be the genius or acquirements of hien, if they are destitute of integrity, they are only the more pernicious to society in proportion to the power they exercise. But my object is not to generalize. Example is better than precept, and abstract opinions have little

duence over the actions of mankind.

Among the descendants of these worthy and respects ble old Dutchmen is a neighbor of mine, who, though he will never set the North river on fire, is an amiable, wellmeaning msn, and what sense he has is of the right kind His weak side is an amiable sort of imbecility, which prompts him to yield not only his epinions, but his actions, to the direction of others. In short, he is too good natured by half. As the original of this sketch is a bone fide living man and my near neighbor, I shall withhole his real name, and call him Cornelius Van Duzer.

Cornelius had one of the best farms in the county, and was an industrious, prudent man. He practised on the true doctrine of improvement; for he improved his land every year by his own care and his own labor. He was, moreover to use our hebely country phrase a man well to do in the world, and was every year doing He had married in early life a peony of a Dutch damsel, whose greatest mixfortune was having been sophisticated by passing a winter or two in New York, where such quired a mischievous taste for finery and shopping. She brought him two of those little fat, creeked cherubs, such as we see on the old mosey Dutch temb-stones, and when I saw Cornelius sitting under his little shaped like a cocked hat, of a long summer twilight smoking his pipe, I thought him the very picture of cen

tented happiness.

This was almost an age ago, and before that pestifer ous fiend "material progress," as they call it, which has put a stop to all moral progress, got footing among us in consequence of an inveterate habit of imitating John Bull, which has seduced us into a system of policy essen tally injurious to a young, vigorous, and free people. There were no Mr. Jonathan Goaheads among us at that time—at least they did business on a small scale. But since then the world has advanced at a milroud pace, sometimes forwards, sometimes backwards, like a crai and people feel as great contempt for their ignorant anestors as posterity will probably do for us wiscneres, who have been dancing away at a great rate, and left them to

pay the piper.

One of the first steps towards material progress in our parts was getting up a little wild-cat bank about ten miles from Persepolis, whose trade principally consisted in apples and cider. There being no employ ment for the capital which had, as usual, been "paid in or secured to be paid," the officers and directors scoured the country in search of customers, who were somewhat difficult to find, as borrowing was not the fashion at that time, and it was almost as hard to catch a borrower as

One of these missionaries at length seduced a next neighbor of Cornelius to get a note discounted at his bank, with the proceeds of which he built a Grecian Temwhich supply our market with their products are in a state of the most perfect tranquillity. Cultivation and production advance with the same progressive steps as in past years. There is, however, one circumstance to be noticed, of which even here we shall feel the influence. stone family mansion of the Van Duzers at a great rate. It was then for the first time she discovered there was not food, and the maintions of war, the government will want a great number of means for transport; it will place under contribution all those which it may find on the roads, so as to transport the various requirements from this place to the theatre of the war, and, consequently, it will deprive ordinary commerce of the possibility of despatching all such merchandise in the accustomed manner. According to all appearances this system will probably occasion an irregularity in the arrival of products from the interior, and some complications which, however. this before ?' "Ah! very likely: that accounts for it," quoth Cor nelius in pure simplicity, and smoked away like a barr door in a frosty morning. Mrs. Cornelius did not stop here. She became disgusted with the cares of domesti everything at sixes and sevens, because, as she said, there was no use in making things decent inside of a house the outside of which looked more like an old over

than a Christian dwelling.

About this time there came along our way an agent or stool-pigeon of the little wild-cat bank, in search o whom he might devour. He proved a powerful auxiliary of Mrs. Cornelius, with whom I always suspected him of acting in concert. He took every opportunity of making a sly hit at the old stone-house, and often asked Cornelius why he did not build a Grecian Temple (Gothic cottages had not yet come in fashion) like his neighbor. the man from down East. "Because—would honest Cor-nelius reply—"because I can't do it without running in debt, and that I don't choose to do." "Running in debt," replied the stool-pigeon; "pooh, that is as casy as kiss your hand. Why, if you want money, a man of your responsibility can get as much as be pleases from our bank by only giving his note and most gaging his farm as collateral security." Cornelius 10plied that he neither chose to give his note nor mortgage his farm. Besides, said he, if I build a new house, will only gratify my vanity; it will bring me in noth ng. I can do no more than live in it as I do in the old I must have new furniture, too, and, worst of all I must pay the money at the end of sixty days or lose my farm. The stool-pigeou assured him he was perfectly safe, for the bank would renew his note as long as he pleased. All he had to do was to pay the discount, and if that was inconvenient, it would be added to the new

To make an end of my story : Cornelius yielded at last to his wife and the stool-pigeon. A wise man will do a great deal to escape curtain lectures. He borrowed good round sum from the bank, gave his note, mortgaged his farm, and built a Grecian Temple. For a brief period Mrs. Cornelius was as happy as a little king or two; and now that Cornelius had such a plenty of money. and could get as much more as he pleased, went a shop-